

## New-York Daily Tribune

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1863.

## TRIPLE SHEET.

## To Advertisers.

MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS, INVESTORS, REAL-ESTATE OWNERS, SCHOOL, AND ALL OTHERS WHO DESIRE TO REACH CUSTOMERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY, WILL FIND IT TO THEIR INTEREST TO ADVERTISE IN THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

The circulation of THE TRIBUNE is larger than that of any other newspaper, and it is read by the most enterprising, wealthy and influential classes. Advertisements inserted in each of the editions of THE TRIBUNE—DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY—will be read by nearly a million of people, and no investment pays a business man so well as the money he spends in judicious advertising. The investigation by the Mayor and Controller of the city resulted in naming THE DAILY TRIBUNE as being one of the two papers having the largest daily circulation, and its weekly edition is acknowledged to be far greater than any other newspaper.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

Ordinary Advertisements, classified under appropriate heads, 15 cents per line each insertion, or Two Dollars and a half per line per month.

LEADS AND FANCY DISPLAYED ADVERTISEMENTS—Charged as above.

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Business Notices—Fifth Page, before the Deaths and Marriages—Twenty cents a line each insertion. Nothing inserted for less than ONE DOLLAR each insertion.

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ABOUT EIGHT WORDS AVERAGE A LINE.

Deaths and Marriages are charged FIFTY CENTS a line each insertion.

ORDINARY ADVERTISING—TWENTY FIVE CENTS a line each insertion.

ITEMS—[Advertisement]—FIFTY CENTS a line each insertion.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

ORDINARY ADVERTISING—\$1 a line each insertion.

ITEMS—[Advertisement]—\$1 a line each insertion.

THE TRIBUNE.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE must be handed in to day.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

## THE WAR.

A dispatch from Knoxville announces a fight somewhere in that vicinity as occurring on the 26th inst. It reads somewhat as if it was the engagement officially reported by Bragg, and printed in THE TRIBUNE of Tuesday, as taking place at Philadelphia, Tennessee. But this fight, according to Bragg, took place on the 26th inst., and he claims to have taken 700 prisoners, besides 50 wagons, ambulances, horses, and mules, and a battery of six pieces. In the fight reported from Knoxville it appears that our forces lost their wagon train and recaptured it, but lost their battery. Beside, our whole loss is set down at nearly 300. The Rebels claimed that they had driven our forces from Philadelphia to London, and the Knoxville dispatch says that Gen. Sanders had the day before (the 25th) driven the Rebels below Philadelphia. The explanation may be that after the Rebels had driven our forces, as they say, and captured our wagons and battery, the fighting was resumed, and our troops succeeded in recapturing the wagon train, but not the battery. The dispatch, however, reads as if it was to be read in Knoxville, and no where else, and it was a waste of fighting to send it abroad.

The report of the Judge-Advocate-General, together with the evidence elicited before the Court of Inquiry in the case of Major-General Milroy, have satisfied the President that no Court-Martial is necessary. The loss of the division at and near Winchester was the result of Gen. Halleck neglecting to issue positive orders for its withdrawal, and a misconception of its safety on the part of Gen. Schenck and Milroy. Still the last order received by Gen. Milroy from Gen. Schenck was to not withdraw until he received further orders.

The reports from the Army of the Potomac are somewhat exciting. It is said that a column of Rebel infantry was seen crossing the Rappahannock on Monday afternoon, occupying 40 minutes in the passage, and that our cavalry had been soundly whipped. Heavy and rapid firing was heard on Tuesday in the direction of Centerville, which lasted two long for mere practice firing. And, finally, it was rumored in Washington that our army is again performing a retrograde movement.

A woman, the wife of an officer in the Rebel army, recently arrived at Norfolk, from Mobile, says there is great anxiety in the latter city concerning the expected attack by the Union forces. She says there are few available troops there, and that the women have been dressed in men's clothes and paraded in sight of our forces near the city with a view to debaying the attack as long as possible.

On October 21st, in the advance from Corinth, Tennessee, on the 21st inst., encountered two brigades of Rebels, under Gen. Lee and Forrest, near the Cherokee Station. The fight lasted an hour when the Rebels were driven back with serious loss. Our loss was seven killed and thirty-seven wounded.

The Rebel authorities at Richmond have decreed that gold sent to Union prisoners in that city shall be delivered, but that Treasury Notes which are not regarded as money by the Rebel Government, shall be exchanged for Rebel scrip—thus forcing our men to expend what they receive in the city.

The steamer Miet was boarded by guerrillas fifteen miles above Helena, on the 21st inst., robbed of \$20,000 and valuables, and then fired and burnt, together with a number of bales of cotton. One of the guerrillas was shot, and three others captured the next day.

Col. Crawford, who was sent out to distribute arms in Virginia and North Carolina, adjacent to East Tennessee, has returned to Knoxville. He was perfectly successful in both States. The people are rising everywhere against the Rebels.

Gen. Rosecrans, in his Cincinnati speech, said it was his firm belief that if the forces recently sent to Chattanooga had been ordered there before, the backbone of the Rebellion in this would have been broken.

An official dispatch states that all of Shelby's force have been driven beyond the boundary of Missouri, and that Gen. McNeill has crossed the Boston Mountains in pursuit.

Parson Brownlow and Representative Maynard are doing good service in East Tennessee, addressing the people. They are enthusiastically received.

## NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The greater portion of the European intelligence brought by the Canada, which did not reach us on Monday, in consequence of an interruption in the line, was received yesterday.

The interruption of Mr. Beecher's lecture on America, in Liverpool, showing that the Secessionists of that city were bent on getting up a row, but they entirely failed. Mr. Beecher contended that under the influence of Earl Russell's late speech, and the seizure of the steam rams, the hostility of the North toward England would disappear.

Addresses on the American question had also been made by Mr. Bercford Hope, the Rebel Colonel Lauer and Sir Roundell Palmer, the Attorney-General. The two former spoke in favor of the South; the Attorney-General defended the conduct of the Government, in particular, the non-recognition of the South.

The Times urges revision of the law regulating the duties of neutrals on the part of both England and the United States.

The Punjab (north-western portion of India)

has been invaded by 7,000 men headed by the son of Dost Mohammed, and it is thought that a larger force may follow. The English Government has dispatched troops to the seat of hostilities. The insurrection in New Zealand continues.

The Province of Augusta and the District of Lanza have been detached from Poland and annexed to Russia. The Poles have offered to the Ottoman Porte an offensive and defensive alliance against Russia. England has not yet replied to the demand of the Poles for belligerent rights.

## GENERAL NEWS.

A Union mass meeting was held at the Academy of Music last night. The house was full. Mr. S. B. Chittenden presided, and addresses were made by John W. Forney, esq., Governor Pierpont of Virginia and others. The glad cheer of the ship of the line North Carolina sang several songs during intervals, and were loudly applauded. A short address was made by Capt. Meade. On the outside there were two stands from which addresses were made by Colonel Jack and others.

The demonstration to celebrate the formal opening of the North-Western Fair for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission at Chicago, on Tuesday, was a most imposing one. The procession was fully three miles long.

At the election in West Virginia, Messrs. Blair, Brown and Whaley, the unconditional Union candidates for Congress were elected.

Gold opened at lower prices and sold throughout the morning at 143½, at which it closed the day 143½. At 4 p. m. the price was 146, and the range of the day 143½ to 146. Government Securities of all kinds are strong and in demand. For 2½'s there was a steady inquiry, and 14½ was bid without getting much stock. Free State Bonds steady. Border State Stocks were neglected. Missouri's were lower and quoted at 64½ to 65½. California's were up to 122½. Stocks were irregular and the market was an unsatisfactory one. Money active at 7 per cent. Freight extremely dull and rates very low.

As usual, political meetings thickened as we approach election-day, and so rapidly that our already overburdened columns can do hardly more than give sketches of the stirring speeches which are delivered at them, and only faintly echo the enthusiasm and spirit by which they are characterized. We give all the space we can spare to the two held last night: one at the Academy of Music in Brooklyn, the other at Cooper Institute in town. The latter inaugurated the campaign, hardly yet begun, for the charter election, and gave promise of a contest warm and earnest, which we shall all enter upon with unabated zeal and energy, after the State shall be wheeled into line for the Union on Tuesday of next week.

The French Liberals of this city have established, after the example of the Germans, a National Club. The platform adopted by them is similar to that adopted by the German National Club of New-York. It advocates the continuance of the war until the suppression of the Rebellion, the "social duty" of abolishing Slavery in all the States, a revision of the Federal Constitution so as to define more clearly the subordination of the States to the Federal Power, the execution of the Monroe doctrine, and the support of Liberal movements in Europe. Its principal aim is to "strengthen, spread, and carry through the idea of the solidarity of the peoples against the despotic Governments." The Executive Committee of this Club will, as soon as possible, enter into communication with the American and German Societies having the same purposes.

In our edition of Saturday we interpreted a European dispatch, which was entirely unintelligible in the form it was transmitted to the Associated Press, as a new and grave complication in the affairs of Poland. According to that dispatch "the Angustor district of the Lanza Province" had been incorporated with Russia. As this was evidently absurd, for there are no "Lanza Provinces" in Russia or Poland, we supposed that the Polish Government (Province) of Angustova and the town of Lanza were meant. That intelligence, if we were correct, indicated the determination of the Russian Government to detach portions of territory from the kingdom of Poland and annex them to Russia proper. The news received by the Canada justifies our interpretation. The Government of Angustova and the district of Lanza have been detached from Poland and annexed to Russia, and we shall ere long, no doubt, hear more of the consequences of this event. It will greatly add to the seriousness of the Polish complication, and to the probability of a Polish war.

## OUR STATE.

To doubt that New-York will follow the example of all her loyal sisters who have held Elections in 1863, in proclaiming her fixed resolve that the Rebellion shall go down and the Republic survive, would be to cast undeserved reproach on her good name. But there are special reasons why she should indicate her determination by an overwhelming majority.

We have a Governor who was the tool, if not the confederate, of the Rebel chiefs from the start. He and the Parkers, Thayers and Churches now struggling to uphold him in his evil ways held an imposing State Convention in Tweed Hall, Albany, at the close of January, 1861, which was expressly calculated to encourage and stimulate the Southern traitors. In that Convention, everything that was said and done tended to inflame the Rebels with a conceit of their own prowess and invincibility. Seymour elaborately argued that they could not possibly be subdued. Thayer, amid vociferous cheering, proclaimed that there should be "No Coercion"—no forcible resistance to Disunion "under the pretext of enforcing the laws." At that very hour, Jeff. Davis was organizing his Confederacy of traitors, with the open aid or eager connivance of nearly all Buchanan's original Cabinet. At that hour, the traitor Twigs was negotiating the surrender of the chief army of the United States, with all its guns and munitions, to the already rampant Rebellion. At that hour, the mints, sub-treasuries, forts, armories, arsenals, &c., of our country, situated in the Slave States, were being rapidly turned over by Buchanan and Floyd's Democratic custodians to Jeff. Davis's more immediate tools. Yet not one word of rebuke or warning did Seymour, Thayer & Co. utter for either their pusillanimous if not traitorous President, for his satraps who were more openly betraying their high trusts, or for their Democratic brethren who were replacing them in the control of the National property under the benign rule of their

new Democratic President. All their hard words, their warnings, their remonstrances, were aimed at the Administration which was not yet in being—all their efforts tended to make Lincoln's rule that was to be as base, as truckling, as false to its responsibilities and its oath, as Buchanan's, with their tacit approval, already was. And so well did they play their part that, when their proceedings reached Washington, the traitors still lingering in Congress to clutch their last dollar of pay, said exultingly to Republican Members, "If you undertake to coerce us to remain in the Union, you will have more fighting than you can attend to at the North."

We have repeatedly charged that Horatio Seymour, when Jeff. Davis's Confederate Constitution reached this State, pronounced it superior to that framed by Washington, Franklin, and Madison, under which we now live, and urged that New-York should secede from the old Union and join the Confederacy. His organs do not deny this, because they dare not. Woodward, who has just been beaten for Governor of Pennsylvania, at that time declared that if the Union was to be dissolved, he wanted the dividing line run North of his State. But one of Seymour's strikers, with an eye to the main chance, said to one he reckoned a sympathizer—"Why not join the Confederacy? Jeff. Davis will only be President six years, and Seymour will certainly be his successor." The expulsion of New-England, with perhaps some "fanatical" North-Western States, and the "reconstruction" of our country on the Confederate basis, with Slavery for its fundamental law, and the conquest of Cuba, Mexico and Central America as the basis of unlimited Cotton and Sugar-growing, was the fond dream of the affiliated Northern and Southern traitors, only defeated by the majestic uprising of the North in support of President Lincoln's stern resolve that the laws should be executed, and the Union of our fathers preserved. Mind you that, at this time, there was no Emancipation policy to serve as a pretext for disloyalty. The Republicans were doing their very utmost, consistently with honor and good faith, to avert the bursting storm by proffers and protestations of non-intervention with Slavery in the States. Had the South chosen to behave herself, all that the Constitution guarantees her would have been fulfilled to the letter. That Slavery has since been assailed is the direct consequence of the Rebellion. Mr. Lincoln was most reluctant to send an armed force into any State; but the Rebellion left him no alternative. He was anxious to leave Slavery intact; but Slavery, plunging into treason, compelled him to choose between Emancipation and Disunion.

The People do not forget the dark days of last July; when, in the very agony of our great contest, Horatio Seymour came to this city and delivered a most elaborate, artful oration, whereof the entire drift and purpose were a virulent attack upon the Federal Administration, in such shape and spirit as to justify the ready inference that Jeff. Davis's rule could not be other than an improvement on Abraham Lincoln's. Lee's cannon were thundering upon the Union lines at Gettysburg as Seymour in New-York and Frank Pierce at Concord opened upon their flank. Lee's failure at Gettysburg postponed the outbreak and insured the defeat of the Rebel demonstration in our city; but though the momentum of the blow was weakened, its onrush remained. Seymour's desperate efforts to bully the Government into a surrender of the Draft, and the wholesale riots, fires, and murders which deeply disgraced our City, were but diverse means tending to one common end. The triumph of Jeff. Davis was their mutual and obvious consummation. For the miscreants who burnt the Orphan Asylum and their distinguished "friend" have a common conception of the Union as something to be purchased by boundless servility to the Slave Power on the part of the Free States, to be requited in profits on the carrying and handling of Cotton. Of any just, equal, manly, truthful Union, they seem incapable of forming an idea.

NEXT TUESDAY, our State will declare that the draft-robbing rioters, house-burners and negro-killers of our City are or are not true exponents of the patriotism and loyalty of her people. She will declare that the grogeries, the gambling-dens, the brothels, the dance-houses and "back stums" of this city shall or shall not select her rulers and give life to her freemen. Let none doubt that her verdict will prove her worthy still to embosom the battle-fields of Saratoga and Plattsburgh, but let every one work as though it devolved specially on himself to give completeness and emphasis to the country's triumph.

## LEGAL TENDER.

We print this morning the very elaborate and extended opinion of Judge Davies of the Court of Appeals, affirming the constitutionality of the act of Congress by which Treasury Notes were declared legal tender. Our readers have heretofore had an opportunity to peruse the opinions of Justices Emmet and Wright on the same side, and that of Judge Denio dissenting from the majority of his colleagues. The arguments on both sides are therefore fully before the public, and the substance of them has been so repeatedly stated in these columns, that we may dismiss Judge Davies's opinion with a less copious review than if the subject were wholly unfamiliar.

The power of Congress to establish a legal tender has been most commonly, and is beyond question most wisely derived by implication from the grant of general powers to regulate commerce, to raise and support armies, to suppress insurrections, and the like, which are powers expressly granted to the General Government, and which carry with them such other powers as are incidental and necessary to their complete execution. It is also deduced from that provision of the Constitution which confers upon Congress the power to coin money and regulate the value thereof, and we prefer to state the argument of Judge Davies on this point because it is less known and is more clearly put than in any previous opinion.

There is no dispute that Congress has power

to establish legal tender in some shape; in other words, to coin money and regulate its value as currency. It must further be admitted that no unalterable standard has been established, theoretically or practically, by which such values were to be regulated, but that metals of different intrinsic values, differently alloyed, and bearing an arbitrary record of their conventional and current value, have been adopted as lawful money by authority of Congress. Their real worth has been in measure of their representative value, but they have passed current for the sum expressed on their face. Yet they are not put in circulation on the faith of the Government, nor supported by any pledge for their redemption. It is agreed, nevertheless, that such pieces of money may be lawfully issued, and made legal tender for the payment of debts. And if this is once granted, the difficulty of denying to Congress the power to make lawfully issued Treasury notes also legal tender becomes at once apparent. "These notes," says Judge Davies, "are issued on the faith and credit of the whole Union, the property of which, and of all its citizens, is pledged for their ultimate redemption; and if the metals may be made a tender, why may not notes equally made a legal tender in payment of all debts, the exigencies of the Government should require to be done, and Congress, in its wisdom, should think such necessity existed?"

It is obvious that the only point in this argument requiring to be covered is the logical identity of coin and notes, and Judge Davies proceeds to show that Congress was not meant to be confined to the use of what are known as the precious metals for the purposes of currency. The authority of President Madison is sufficient to decide such a question, and President Madison, in his Message of Dec. 5, 1815, expressly recommended to Congress to provide a substitute for the metals, suggesting that either the State banks or a National bank might supply the deficiency, and then adding: "if neither of these expedients be deemed effectual, it may be necessary to ascertain the terms upon which the notes of the Government (no longer required as an instrument of credit) shall be issued, upon motives of general policy, as a common medium of circulation."

With many minds such an argument will have weight, because it rests upon an express rather than upon an implied grant of power under the Constitution; but the positive, though more abstract assertion of power as inhering in the nature of the Government itself is not less suited to its dignity, and is in accordance with that growing sentiment of nationality which inspires loyal hearts with profoundest devotion, not to the State but to the country. For this Republic is henceforth to possess not merely a declaration on parchment of its theoretical unity, and a nominal delegation of supervisory powers over confederated State sovereignties, but upon the overthrow of the Rebellion it takes rank as a Nation, whereof the Government shall be endowed with such powers as are essential to self-preservation, and shall wield such instruments of supreme authority as may be competent to regulate internal affairs, to direct great measures of national policy, and to enforce the execution of the laws.

## AMERICAN PIRATES IN THE SOUTH SEA.

For several months the English and French papers have given us startling accounts of the reopening of the Slave-trade in the South Sea. A number of vessels, cleared from a Peruvian port, and bearing the Peruvian flag, were reported to have appeared in those regions at the beginning of the present year, and kidnapped thousands of peaceful islanders, in order to carry them as involuntary laborers to the plantations of Peru. It was natural that the Peruvian Government itself should be suspected of complicity with these crimes. Ignorant writers were even led by the American names of the pirates to charge the United States as in complicity with these outrages. Thus a French Missionary of the name of Gavet wrote on this subject to a French paper:

"We have in our neighborhood 20 American pirate ships, the crews of which hunt the natives of the islands to make slaves of them and then sell them for employment in the American colonies."

As the English papers still continue to comment upon the subject, and as some of them are disposed to regard the representations made to the Peruvian Government by France, as strong presumptive evidence that the affair did not originate in the private circles of commerce, it is due to the fame of a sister Republic that we give publicity to the defense of her Government. We do this the more readily, because whatever may have been the other faults of the republics of Latin America, their record on the Slavery question is unexceptionable. They have all abolished not only Slavery, but the social inequality of the Blacks, and a complicity with the atrocities committed against the South Sea Islander would, therefore, have been an indelible stain on the good fame of South America. The correspondence from Lima, which we published a few weeks ago, contained all the proofs that can be desired the correctness of the following brief statement of the facts, which should at least all doubts as to the conduct of the Peruvian Government in relation to this matter.

The vessels which have obtained such an unenviable notoriety were owned by some merchants of Lima, including four or five Charges d'Affaires and Consuls. The clearances were perfectly legal. The avowed design, and, as our correspondent believes, the real intention of the owners was to procure Kanakas (South-Sea Islanders) in a legitimate way, by offering them trinkets, pay, etc., to emigrate, taking only those who chose of their own free will to go. Whether the Government, before granting the clearances, ought not to have more thoroughly investigated the matter and demanded a sufficient security against all violence toward the Kanakas may yet be an open question; but the fact that the Governments of England and France had authorized a like trade in Coolies, that the French Government, especially, had previously employed the captain of one of these vessels, for which a clearance was solicited, to procure immigrants for the French Colonies, and that

among the owners of the vessels were the commercial representatives of four or five foreign Powers—these facts could hardly fail to exercise an influence upon the Peruvian Government, and ought at all events to have saved it from any remonstrances on the part of England and France.

When the first report of the outrages committed in the South Sea reached Peru, the Government took, without delay, the most decisive steps to repair, as far as possible, the outrages already committed against the Kanakas, and to prevent their recurrence. All further clearances were strictly forbidden, and all the Kanakas that had been brought to Peru were hunted up, that they might be sent back to their homes. The captain of one of the vessels—the same who had been previously employed by the French Government—was imprisoned on a charge of piracy. So honorable, indeed, was the conduct of the Government, that the whole diplomatic and consular body of Lima signed a document exculpating it from all complicity and commending "its prompt efforts in forbidding and endeavoring to put down this traffic."

Although this document was signed by the whole diplomatic corps, the French Charge d'Affaires included, the latter immediately made reclamations of the Peruvian Government, on the ground that its flag had been used in kidnapping the "subjects of France," which he claimed the Kanakas to be. Those who were redeemed he kept at the most expensive hotel in Lima, and demands of that Government indemnification for the cost.

As France has herself engaged in the Coolie trade; as she has subjugated the country of those very people of whose enforced servitude she now complains; and as she has more recently compelled Egyptian negroes to serve in her army in Mexico, it is a little surprising that her moral sensibility should be so shocked at this Peruvian kidnapping. The Peruvian Government, however, will probably be more careful, in future, how it grants clearances to foreign adventurers who, under the pretext of emigration, may establish a slave-trade in her ports.

## WAR IN INDIA.

England is again threatened with war in India. The Punjab, or north-western portion of British India has been invaded by 7,000 men, headed by the sons of Dost Mohammed, one of the most renowned chieftains of Central Asia, who died at the beginning of the present year. It was feared that this force was only the vanguard of a larger army; and, consequently, British troops were hastened to the seat of hostilities, and other precautions taken for repelling the invaders and what in India must be dreaded in case of any foreign invasion—the outbreak of an insurrection.

The news of these troubles has, of course, attracted in England considerable attention, for it is well and generally known by the English people that among all the foreign dependencies of England there is none whose loyalty can be less depended upon than India. There are now living in India, under British rule, nearly 100,000,000 of people, governed and kept in check by a small body of European troops and officers. Outside of the native Europeans, there are only small portions of the native population on whose loyalty England can depend: these are the native Christians, the Parsees, the East Indians, or descendants of Europeans and natives; but together they number not more than four or five millions of inhabitants. The remainder are all doubtful. Large portions of the native population, especially among the Mohammedans, are fanatically opposed to the continuance of British rule, and only waiting for a favorable opportunity to rise in insurrection. The memory of the horrors of the Sepoy Rebellion is still fresh in the minds of every Englishman; and the breaking out of a new Indian war will jeopard not only English rule, but endanger the lives of all his countrymen in India. Nana Sahib, the bloodthirsty chief of the Sepoys, is still at large; for the recent report of his capture turns out to be erroneous. He meditates vengeance, and may be expected to avail himself of the first opportunity to raise again the standard of revolt.

The English, therefore, wait with intense anxiety for further news from their Indian possessions and their countrymen in the East.

The Union candidate for Senator in the III District is DEMAS STROUD; his opponent is Samuel R. Johnson. Mr. STROUD is a popular lawyer of Kings Co., and a consistent Republican, having been several times chosen a member of the State Central Committee. For some years past he has acceptably represented the XIIIth Ward of Brooklyn, in the Common Council, where he has been marked for his strict devotion to the interests of his constituents. Mr. Johnson is also a lawyer, and an ultra-Seymour Democrat. Last year he served in the Legislature as the Representative from the III District of Kings Co., and acted with the revolutionary party who strove to inaugurate a bloody strife upon the floor of the Assembly Chamber, rather than permit an organization to be effected. Between the two candidates the patriotic citizens of the III District can have no doubt as to which would most worthily represent them in the Senate of the Empire State.

## Mr. Gottschalk's Concert.

A fine audience attended this entertainment, Mr. Gottschalk's successes with the public are now established things. He comes to play and conquer. The assistant artists last evening were Miss Fanny Riddell of Manchester, N. H., a pupil of Signor Muzio; Mr. William Castle, tenor; Mr. Theo. Thomas, violinist; Mr. R. Sanderson, pianist, and Mr. S. Bohrens, accompanist. The pieces were recitations and air from Traviata; Overture to Wm. Tell; Ah Ramonette; Mercadante; Fantasia for Violin. Violoncello; Marche Funebre, Burlesque, &c. &c. The novelty of the evening was Miss Riddell. This young lady has a soprano voice with full low tones, in addition to the ability to sustain the high notes with certainty. She has been well instructed by Signor Muzio, and executes the Italian distinctly. Her method is good, and her style ambitious. She executes rapid passages with facility. She was well received and encored. There were encores to Mr. Castle's songs, and to the piano pieces, so the entertainment was much prolonged.

The fourth of Mr. Gottschalk and last concert will take place on Thursday evening.

The Hon. John Steward of Panama, a practical business man, who efficiently represented the 1st District of Chautauque County in the Assembly at the last session, has been unanimously nominated for re-election.

## Local Politics.

The citizens of the Vth Assembly District, Ninth, Eleventh, and Twentieth Wards of Brooklyn, in favor of the Union State Ticket and in favor of the re-election of the Hon. Theophilus C. Calliope to the Assembly, will meet in the Church No. 274 Cumberland street, between Lafayette and DeKalb avenues, on Thursday evening. The meeting will be addressed by Mr. Calliope and others.

NOMINATION.—The Democrats of the Vth Assembly District of Kings County have nominated Charles C. Egan as a candidate for the Assembly. His Republican competitor is Angelo Newton.

BROOKLYN POLITICS.—The Brooklyn War Democracy have nominated Mr. Eliza W. Himmis for Street Commissioner in place of Mr. Dennis O'Keefe, who has declined. The German Democrats have also endorsed him.

The Union party of the Ninth Ward, Brooklyn, have nominated Mr. Bailey J. Hathaway for Alderman. The same party of the Eleventh Ward have nominated Charles Kimball for Alderman, and Francis J. Kirby for Supervisor.

ESSEX COUNTY.—The official count elects Dr. T. T. Cushman of Lunenburg, high build of Essex County, instead of J. E. Woodward of Concord, heretofore reported elected. Dr. Cushman was the regular Union candidate.

OSWEGO COUNTY.—A letter from Constantinople says: "Last Fall this town gave Seymour a small majority for Governor. Since then a marked change has been going on in the public mind, and the majority for the Union ticket will now be at least 50. A similar change is visible in the adjoining towns. Oswego will give 3,000 Union majority this Fall."

## Pier No. 1 North River.

To the Editor of THE N. Y. Tribune.

Sir: Count Montholon, the late French Consul is the authority on which I made the statement that money was paid (or black mail, as I call it) for the right of landing at Pier No. 1 North River. I did not charge either of the signers of the card with having received it, as I told their spokesman yesterday. G. W. R.

New York, Oct. 27.

## The Election in West Virginia—Union Triumph.

Special Dispatch to THE N. Y. Tribune.

PITTSBURGH, Tuesday, Oct. 27, 1863. West Virginia follows Pennsylvania and Ohio, and elects by large majorities Blair Brown and Whaley Unconditional Union men to the next Congress.

## Fair for the Benefit of the Sanitary Commission.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Oct. 27, 1863.

The demonstration to celebrate the formal opening of the North-Western Fair for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission was a magnificent affair. The procession was fully three miles long, and was composed of the Military, Fire Department, and Benevolent Societies. The streets through which the procession passed were crowded with people. The Post Office and Government offices were closed in honor of the occasion, and business of all kinds was generally suspended. The indications are that the Fair will be a great success.

## Marine Disaster, etc.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Tuesday, Oct. 27, 1863. The bark Ocean Nymph, from London, bound to New York, Factory, Hudson's Bay, damaged by ice, was wrecked on the coast of Labrador, with the loss of thirteen of the crew of the American whaler Pauline. Seven of the Pauline's crew are supposed to be lost. Two other whalers are known to be lost, names unknown. The Nymph spoke the whaler Wm. Thompson about 30 miles off.

## From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Oct. 26, 1863.

Arrived: war steamer Narragansett, from Acapulco. Select ship Heloise, for Hong Kong, carrying \$300,000 in treasure. Honorary dates of the 3d inst. are received. The indications are that the northern whaling fleet this year will show a large average yield of oil. The same paper speaks encouragingly of the sugar harvest. All the plantations are yielding handsomely this year. The aggregate profits will show a large increase on former years.

## Government Finances.

THE CAPITAL, Tuesday, Oct. 27, 1863. The sales of Government Bonds to-day are reported at \$2,500,000. Already parties are combining to subscribe round sums of five and ten millions—the desire being to start with the full November coupons.

## Disaster to the Brig Scotland.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 27, 1863. The brig Scotland from Pictou for Boston struck a rock on the east end of Nantucket at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and now lies in a dangerous position. Crew saved.

## Arrival of the Danubians.

MONTREAL, Tuesday, Oct. 27, 1863. The steamship Danubius, from Liverpool, 15th inst., passed Father Point at 8 o'clock this evening.

## North Carolina Elections.

The next election for members of Congress in the Old North State will be held on the 4th of November. The Preliminary ( Raleigh) Register believes the result will consign the "Conservatives" to their political graves. The Register is assured that in the Edenton District the Hon. H. N. Smith will be re-elected. In the Raleigh District Mr. Davis has been with a majority of the vote. In the Greensboro District, present incumbent and Capt. Josiah Turner, a "Conservative." The strongest hopes are entertained of Mr. Arrington's success. In the Greensboro District, John A. Gilmer will be elected. The former failed as a "Conservative," but is put down now as anti-Hollen. The Register fears Dr. Leach will be elected in the Goldsboro District, as Messrs. Faison and McEae, both true men, are candidates. In the Newbern District a true Southern man will be returned. All the candidates in the Washington District are true. There are now 28 candidates for Congress in the State, but ten of whom can be elected.

## ROW AT A DEMOCRATIC RATIFICATION MEETING.

—During the ratification meeting held at Mount Garden, Columbia street, near Dolansey, on Monday evening, by the Democracy of the Thirtieth Ward, a row ensued between the friends of Messrs. Olney and Eaton, rival Democratic candidates for Assembly. The affair of the garden warfare was, however, smashed, and a general riot followed. One man (name unknown) was stabbed, and several severely beaten. A detachment of the Thirtieth Precinct Police were promptly on hand, and soon succeeded in quelling the disturbance.

## FAIR AND CONCERT.—The fair and concert at the City Assembly Rooms for the benefit of the Union Home and School for the education and maintenance of the children of our volunteers now absent in the field, for the preservation of our glorious Union